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Official Journal

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Igor B. Polevitzky President 250 N. E. 18th St., Miami

G. Clinton Gamble Secy.-Treas. 1047 E. Las Olas Blvd., Ft. Laud.

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Correspondents — Broward County Chapter: Morton T. Ironmonger . . . Florida North Chapter: Robert E. Crosland, Ocala; F. A. Hollingsworth, St. Augustine; Lee Hopper, Jacksonville; H. L. Lindsey, Gainesville; J. H. Look, Pensacola; E. J. Moughton, Sanford . . Florida North Central Chapter: Norman P. Gross, Panama City Area; Henry T. Hey, Marianna Area; Charles W. Saunders, Jr., Tallahassee Area.

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Boston Was The Biggest...

There's certainly something about a Convention! You remember them for different things. Some time ago there were Big Issues—like the subject of Unification that raged up and down the floor and in and out of smoke-filled rooms like a minor tidal wave against a rocky shore. Then there was that delightful gathering in Louisville which is recalled largely in terms of the Hunt Club Party. Grand weather, gorgeous people, beautiful country, fine horses and an endless line of tall frosted glasses capped with mint!

Boston—the 86th Annual A.I.A. meeting from June 15-19—was still different. There were no Big Issues; and little, if any, Boisterous Behavior. Everything flowed along smoothly, on the right track and surprisingly on schedule. The program in general, and even its various parts, followed the central theme of the Convention—"Forces That Shape Architecture." From the keynote speech by Edward A. Weeks, editor of the Atlantic Monthly, (reported elsewhere in this issue) everything seemed to dovetail exactly with the plan outlined in preconvention literature.

The general impression seemed to be that this was the best-organized Convention ever. Certainly it was the biggest, with 2,112 registrations on the books. And though there were no burning questions to be answered, there was a minimum of boring speeches and a great deal of really worthwhile thoughts to listen to. There were excellent exhibits of prize-winning designs; a products parade of 68 manufacturers that was as well attended as any seminar; and a display of prize-winning product literature as final proof that the advertising fraternity has cracked the barrier of useful as well as attractive sales promotion.

All this added up to one central impression. A definite one, too. The A.I.A. has streamlined itself. It has been expertly organized and capably staffed. It has a Program. You get the feeling the Institute is not only strong, but powerful; and that on the National and Regional levels, at least, it is going confidently ahead with what it sees is needed to bring the architect into the practical consciousness of the American people.

And that, certainly, is what every architect has been calling for. The pattern, it's safe to say, has been clearly drawn by the A.I.A. Board, Institute Officers and the Staff of the Octagon. It showed clearly through the various phases of the Convention. But it also was clear that the final working out of that pattern is a task which must be finally assumed by Regions and State Organizations and Local Chapters working in as close cooperation with one another as is so evident at the national level.

There's not much doubt that everybody got fun as well as profit from the Convention—in spite of the fact it was wet, two-blanket weather in Boston for at least half the time. The people were warm, even if the weather wasn't. And there were plenty with whom to exchange ideas. To paraphrase Bob Little, a Miami traveler:

"I know what everybody thinks at home, because I know them. I want to see what the people I don't know are thinking about."

And if that isn't a good reason for attending a Convention it will do until a better one comes along.

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An Invitation To Opportunity

By EDWARD A. WEEKS, Editor, "Atlantic Monthly"

— Opening Address to the 86th Annual Convention
of the A.I.A., Boston, Mass., June 15th to 19th, 1954

When President Ditchy first wrote to me I felt the nudge of pride which accompanies such an invitation, and I also felt that here at last was an opportunity to conclude an argument -an argument between literature and architecture - which for thirty years I have been carrying on in my mind. Thirty years ago when I was courting I found myself embroiled in a series of highly personal debates with the gentleman who was destined to be my father-in-law. There is, as you all know, a natural antipathy between the father of a daughter and the young man who is threatening to take her from him. In some instances this antagonism is subdued, semipolite; in my case it was plainly outspoken.

My antagonist was a very successful New York architect. The firm of which he was a partner had built the Ritz, the Vanderbilt, the Grand Central Terminal, and was at the time completing the choice buildings on the southwest corners of Park Avenue. Unkie, as I came to call him, was a profound believer in the artistry of granite, marble, paint, and cement, and a complete disbeliever in the printed word. Our feud was one of artistic survival and the sniping broke out at the dinner table.

"Don't be a damn fool!" Unkie used to shout, with the violence of one who is hard of hearing. "Don't think of going into publishing! Books are all through! No one is reading any more. They're too busy—dancing, motoring going to the movies, listening to the radio. If you go into publishing, you'll end in a blind alley. Don't be an ass! Get into something safe—like banking or real estate."

"Who do you think is reading Main Street!" I used to shout back (its sales had passed half a million copies). Unkie didn't know. He hadn't read it. Indeed, the only book I ever remember seeing in his hands was the Memoirs of Daisy, The Princess of Pless. He had known Daisy in her salad days.

This was the battle that went on despite the protests of the ladies present. I could not persuade him, and he did not dissuade me. Over the years he came to accept me as a self-supporting editor, but nothing I said could change his belief that books were doomed and architecture immortal.

At the time I speak of-1924architecture, as seen by a bookman, was a very tasty profession. Everything was in the Very Best Taste. and it didn't make the slightest difference how often you plagiarized the dead. Every architect had a set of cookie tins. If he was asked to do a public building, a bank, or a city hall, he used his largest cookie tin and turned out something that looked like a badly swollen Greek temple. If he was to do a town house for a Vanderbilt, he used the French chateau cookie tin; for the moderately rich he made cookies Southern style, or beam and plaster Elizabethan. And for the little people like the Weeks he used the smallest tin of all: and turned out a copy of a copy of a Cape Cod cottage. All in excellent taste.

The Cookie Tin School of American architects gave little thought to climate or typography. A house was not supposed to look as if it had grown out of its natural surroundings. It was supposed to look like an expensive foreign importation. And if you were lucky enough to persuade your client to import the bricks from

a Plantagenet Manor, the marble mantels from Florence and the stained glass from a French convent —you scored Bingo and won the game.

All that was thirty years ago. The vears between have been exciting and productive. In New York City the challenge to combine function with beauty has been met again and again by men like Charles D. Wetmore of Whitney, Warren and Wetmore, (Incidentally he was 'Unkie'), by Louis Skidmore, whose Lever Building is the newest sensation on Park Avenue, and by Wallace K. Harrison, to name but three. Fenestration, under the stimulus of Frank Lloyd Wright, and Libby Owens Ford, has opened up the private dwelling. The lack of servants, perhaps the most compelling force in contemporary architecture, has necessitated compact units which one woman, sometimes assisted by her husband, can run. And just as American novelists and poets of the Twenties broke away from a slavish European tradition, so our architects, as they became more respectful of climate and location, have originated buildings as indigenous as the one-level house in River Oaks on the outskirts of Houston, or as lovely as the superbly paneled rooms with a view which William Wurster has hung on the slopes of San Francisco.

The danger, as a bookman sees it today, is no longer the danger of cookie tins, but the danger of novelty and nudity; the danger of omitting essentials-book shelves, for instance -the inference being that the architect and his client no longer have any time to read; the danger of creating an interior so bare that it hurts; the danger of bringing so much of the outdoors inside that man's ancient need for cosiness and shelter is left unsatisfied. I think it a fine thing to remodel old stables and barns into dwellings. But I wish those architects who so specialize would remem-

(Continued on Page 4)

An Invitation

To Opportunity

ber that the horse and the cow do not attach as much importance to sitting down as we do. It seems to me that the chair is the most tortured and tortuous object in modern design.

The English are always worth watching. They make virture of a necessity. But better than that, they manage to live with due respect for each other and for the country they love. Architecture for them is a design for living in the most encompassing degree. It is a design which encompasses the care of their roads and the good manners of motorists; it includes the protection of shade trees and of cyclists, the decent burial of dead automobiles, the restoration of bombed cities, and what to do with the multitude of bomb shelters. It includes slum clearance, and the creation of a versatile new Festival Hall in the center of London; it includes the upkeep of the past, whether it be Stonehenge, Westminster Abbey, or the Tower of London -all this in addition to the projection of new schools, hospitals, and homes is what the English mean by architecture.

I visited England recently. And as I drove in from the airport on my first day, the bus took me along the Thames and past two of the great new housing units built by the London Country Council. These huge apartment houses with their many balconies giving on the river were named "Keats House" and "Shelley House," and I like that thread of continuity just as I like those signs in Della Robia blue and white which are painted on some of the oldest dwellings in London, "David Garrick lived here," and then the dates; "Robert Browning lived here," and then the dates. The English have a closer touch with the past than we do, and I think it is part of their strength.

The English signs always look to me as if they had been written by Charles Dickens. There is an involuntary humor in them that makes me grin. When I see letters two feet high: GIDDY AND GIDDY, advertising themselves as Estate Evaluators, or when I read that the Baredown Hotel makes a specialty of honeymoons, I wonder if these people are really in earnest. When I read in an English market place a sign saying "Our Fresh Eggs Can Hardly Be Approached," I realize that the language has an extra dimension!

All this is very refreshing to an Editor who had been worn thin by the tumult, the angry voices, and accusations in Washington. We need a change of perspective, all of us, in these days of high tension. And when it comes once again, we begin to listen to the quiet voices of our time, the quiet voices such as Sir Richard Livingstone, the greatest educator in England, and Doctor Schweitzer, the great healer of Africa whose credo is expressed in these three word: "Reverence For Life." We listen to Iames Bryant Conant, formerly the President of Harvard, now our High Commissioner in Germany, who continues to insist in his talks to German scientists that solar energy may become more important than the atom within a half century. The Germans have a nickname for Dr. Conant; they call him, "Mr. Atom," and here are some of the prophetic things he has been telling them:

"The next 50 years will prove that human nature is tough and unyielding to a high degree.

"The world's food problem will be well in hand by the year 2000, conquered by new farming techniques.

"The earth could burn up its last ton of coal—and not worry about it. Solar energy and the synthetic fuels will more than make up the difference.

"Solar power will also make the production of fresh water from the sea a reality. This could come as early as 1985, and it would make more than one desert near a seacoast a garden spot.

"We will avoid war," predicts Dr. Conant," only by the narrowest of margins and only because time and again when one side or the other was about to take the plunge the expert military advisers could not guarantee an ultimate success."

On one of my last days in London I had a reunion with an English poet whom I had not seen for twenty years. We went for a long walk along the river, we revisited the Sixteenth Century as you find it in the Tower of London. And then as we remerged into the Twentieth and hailed one of those shiny dinky little taxicabs, my friend turned to suddenly and asked:

"Ted, do you really think man will survive? Where do you find your faith to go on editing that magazine?"

That was not an easy question, and I answered instinctively.

"Gee, Morley," I said, "I guess—I guess I find it every time I face an audience at one of our big state universities. Those kids with their wonderful responsiveness make me believe we will pull through."

If I am right—and I believe I am—that is where hope lies. As I see it, the demands on your profession will be enormously increased in the years directly ahead. Begin with these simple facts. The rate of population increase in this country has doubled in the decade of the Forties, and it shows no sign of slowing down in the Fifties.

This means that the children of the G. I.'s now flowing into the high schools will double the college population in the eight years ahead. This amazing increase will force you to build new high schools, new dormitories, new city universities, new community centers, and eventually new housing units for the newlyweds. There is one ever-increasing demand upon your iniative and skill.

Here is a second. Look for a moment at our old cities along the Atlantic seaboard, cities like Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and tell me what you see. You see a vast dust-bowl of grimy black buildings, old warehouses, and old brownstone dwellings, areas which were once well-built and which are now eco-

nomically dead. Those dust bowls have to be cleaned out, and those old parts of the city revived—as the Allegheny Conference has done so successfully for Pittsburgh.

What else do you see? You will see—if you look hard enough—you will see a few beautiful fragments of our historic past. I mean Rittenhouse Square, Beacon Hill, Georgetown—places and houses which are living reminders of our great past and which simply must not be destroyed. This too is your responsibility.

What else do you see? You see a process of decentralization which is moving industry after industry out of the crowded city into the open country where overnight new towns cluster around new plants and shopping centers. This must not be done haphazardly. The string towns that are springing up along our big highways with their pastel tints and their cellars full of water are not an architect's dream for the future. We need better planning than that. You must do it. The care and revival of cities is your second great charge.

And finally, there is a third. This opportunity grows out of the fact that we are still a migratory people, the fact that only one American in fifty spends his adult life in the house where he was born. Look for a moment at what is happening in the New South. The TVA has produced cheap power; the displacement of one-crop agriculture has released huge reservoirs of unskilled labor that can be taught to be skilled; industries all through the North and Middle West have been moving South to capitalize on power and labor, and to be closer to their raw materials.

A man of vision said to me recently, "We may have lost the China market. But, brother, the new markets we have found for ourselves in the South are worth more—and mean more for Democracy!"

This is not just an operation for profit. It is an opportunity to make first-class citizens, black and white, out of those who were hithertofore second class or third class. It is an opportunity to build a better country than we had. Go to it, and good luck!

A.I.A. Officers . . .

President, Secretary Re-elected

CLAIR W. DITCHY was re-elected President of the A.I.A. Just prior to the announcement of his re-election he had received, during the Convention's annual banquet ceremonies, honorary Fellowships in the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada and the Philippine Institute of Architects.

As a recognition of service to the architectural profession, such honors are no new experience to President Ditchy. He has been a Fellow of the A.I.A. since 1944 and served on the Jury of Fellows from 1945 to 1948. Prior to that he served in various important A.I.A. offices and has devoted much of his time to the professional society since he became a member in 1924. From 1938 to 1941 he was a regional director of the A.I.A. and for many years did vital work on the Committees on By-Laws, Unification, the National Capitol, Housing and Chapter Affairs. He has represented the Institute in Europe, Mexico and at many official functions in America.

In addition to his architectural affiliations, the President of A.I.A. has long been active in interprofessional affairs, having been one of the founders of the Engineering Society of Detroit, chairman of the Associated Technical Societies of Detroit and an officer of the Detroit Interprofessional Council.

Trained at the University of Michigan, President Ditchy has been in architectural practice in Detroit since 1921 and has specialized in the design of schools, hospitals and housing projects.

EARL T. HEITSCHMIDT of Los Angeles is the A.I.A.'s new First Vice-President. Active in civic and professional organizations for many years, the new Vice-President has served on many important Institute Committees as well as the Chapter and California Council of Architects.

A graduate of the University of Oregon and M.I.T., he established his own architectural practice in 1929 and, since 1951, has been a member of the State of California Board of Architectural Examiners, having just been reappointed by Governor Knight for another 4-year period. Prior to his election as the Institute's First Vice-President, Mr. Heitschmidt had served as a Regional Director and on various A.I.A. committees, including those on Architect and Government, Building Codes, and the National Joint Cooperative Committee of the A.I.A. and A.G.C.

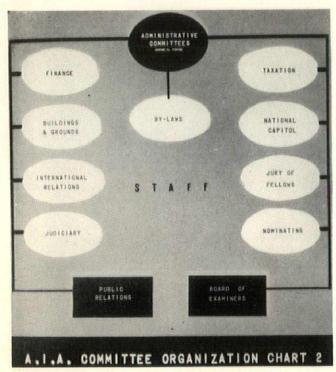
Leon Chatelain, Jr., of Washington, D. C. was elected Treasurer of the A.I.A. A graduate of George Washington University, he has been a corporate member of the Institute since 1930, has served on numerous important committees and is a Trustee of the A.I.A. Insurance Trust.

The new Treasurer is a member of the District of Columbia Board of Examiners and Registrars of Architects, and a Director of the Bank of Commerce and Savings and the Jefferson Federal Savings and Loan Association. He was elevated to A.I.A. Fellowship in 1953.

George Bain Cummings, of Binghampton, N. Y. was elected to a second term as Secretary of the A.I.A. An Institute member since 1921, he has long been active in professional organizations on city, state and regional levels, having served two terms as A.I.A. Regional Director. A leader among New York State architects, the national Secretary is well-known for his work in city planning and civic improvement and has been a member of the firm of Conrad and Cummings since 1926. He became a Fellow of the A.I.A. in 1948.

ADMINISTRATIVE DORACTOR S. T. A. F. REAGERBRIP ACTIVITIES A.I.A. COMMITTEE ORGANIZATION CHART 1

This indicates the top administrative level. The Institute is governed by members who elect the Officers and Board members through delegates. The Board defines and guides policy; the Executive Director and staff, serving as a Secretariat, coordinate and execute policy.



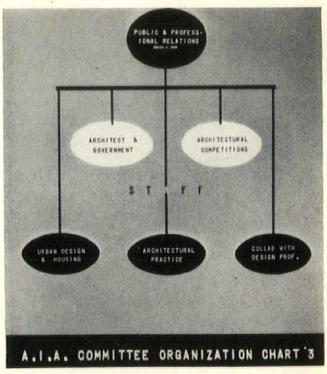
Here represented are the eleven Administrative Committees of the Institute. Nine of these—the white ovals —have national membership only; the other two black rectangles—function on a national-chapter basis without regional organization at present.

A.I.A. Committee Organization

In any organization, committees are the tools with which things get done. In the A.I.A. the present committee set-up provides also channels of action through which work of local chapters can flow to regional groups and thence to the National staff.

The Institute's committee organization was revised last year, streamlined to reduce the number of committees from 52 to 30. These remaining 30 are the specialized tools of the Institute. Of them, 10 are organized on a national-regional-chapter basis. Two establish a national-chapter relationship; and 18 retain strictly a national character.

Charts shown here—prepared by John L. R. Grand, who explained them to members of the Boston Convention—indicate current Institute committees and the way they operate under the four major groupings of the Institute's new operating structure. White ovals repre-



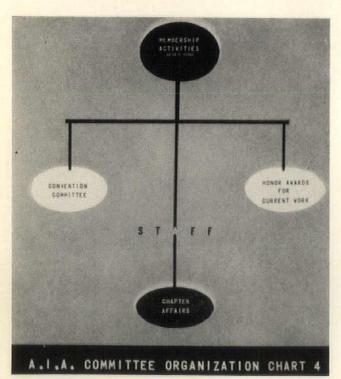
In the second of the four major groups of committees, two of the five committees have national membership only. The other three are organized now on a national-regional-chapter basis. As Regional activities grow, cooperative efforts will improve effectiveness.

sent committees with national membership only. Black ovals designate those with national-regional-chapter relationship. Black rectangles represent committees with national and chapter, but not regional, organization.

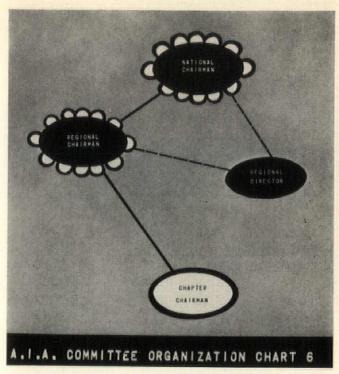
The new operating structure accomplishes a number of things at the same time. First, it delegates head-quarters supervision and initiative. Second, it recognizes need for decentralization as well as concentration in certain lines. Thus it sets up direct lines of communication for development of specialized committee objectives via national, regional and chapter organizations. Inherent advantages of the new set-up are increased operating efficiency at all operating levels and maintenance of a closer, more productive contact between chapters, regional and national staffs.

On a national basis, results thus far have been gratifying. Regional operations, too, are beginning to expand and show the advantages of the new structure. But all Institute progress is necessarily tied to chapter activities. Thus general and full acceptance of the new structure is required if all advantages are to be realized.

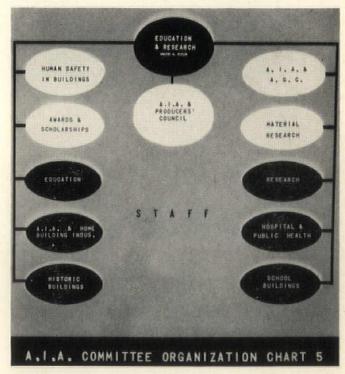
All chapter officers and directors are urged to take whatever steps may be required to provide the standing committees indicated. Prompt action at Chapter levels will speed progress on more unified and progressive programs at all levels of Institute activity.



Three committees operate under the general administrative grouping of Membership Activities. But only that on Chapter Affairs is organized on a national-regional-chapter basis. In this chart, as in others, the Institute staff works variously with committees of all types.



Committees having the national-regional-chapter pattern operate on a line-and-staff basis. Chapter chairmen serve as regional committee members; and regional chairmen are grouped to form the national committee. Contact with Chapters is through Regional staffs.



In the fourth major administrative grouping are 11 committees, six on a national-regional-chapter basis of organization. Some Chapters also are concerned with A.I.A.-A.G.C. and A.I.A.-Producers' Council where those organizations operate local chapters.



Paul Rudolph at the Seminar rostrum

PAUL RUDOLPH, Sarasota, Florida

The unique element in architecture is, to quote Dudock, "This serious and beautiful game of space." This has nothing whatsoever to do with the allotment of so many square feet to this and that function, important as that may be, but the creation of living, breathing, dynamic spaces of infinite variety, capable of helping man forget something of his troubles.

Modern architecture's range of expression is today from A to B. We build isolated buildings with no regard to the space between them, monotonous and endless streets, too many gold fish bowls, too few caves. We tend to build merely diagrams of buildings. The diagram consists of regularly spaced bays, with the long sides filled with glass and the end walls filled with some opaque material. If you raise it on pilotis you might even snare an important prize as in the recent Ottawa Competition. We need creativity as well as unity.

Modern architecture is tragically lacking in eloquent space concepts. We abound in technical progress, but our cities are incoherent assemblies of structures, each crying for as much attention as possible. The alignment of buildings alongside our endless streets suggests large rolls of wall paper pasted on. Sometimes the wall paper appears as if it is about to crumple and fall.

We need desperately to relearn the

The hall was packed when Moderator John F. Harbeson, F. A. I. A., called the Second Seminar of the Boston Convention to order—proof that architects are as much concerned with philosophic background of their profession as with its economic situation. Here, necessarily briefed, are some statements by two of the speakers—Paul Rudolph and Eero Saarinen, F. A. I. A. . . .

Changing Philosophy Of Architecture

art of disposing buildings to create different kinds of space: the quiet, enclosed isolated shaded space; the hustling bustling space pungent with vitality; the paved, dignified, vast, sumptious, even awe inspiring space; the mysterious space, the transition space which defines, separates and yet joins juxtaposed spaces of contrasting character.

We need sequences of space which arouse one's curiosity, give a sense of anticipation, which beckon and impell us to rush forward to find that releasing space which dominates, which climaxes and acts as a magnet and gives direction. For instance, the Duomo in Florence is a magnet which dominates the whole city and orientates one. In Manhattan we are reduced to the Third Avenue elevated to perform this vital function. Most important of all, we need those outer spaces which encourage social contact.

I have just returned from Europe and the Middle East and one realizes again more forcibly than ever that man accomplished these things in other cultures. He used piazzas, courtyards, squares, freestanding sculptures, manipulating the approaches, and sequences of space. However, we must realize that the motor car has rendered the traditional solutions invalid. At the same time it has given us a new scale, for now we must perceive our environment from a quickly moving vehicle as well as on foot. We must find our own solutions.

The super-block derived from the gridiron plan of the majority of our cities has tremendous potentiality. However, the super-block still leaves us with endless streets rushing forward to apparently nothing. Formerly the building, the fountain, the statue, the arch, the picturesque grouping of buildings acted as a focal point; and indeed they have given delight for centuries. Why does the building always have to flank the street? Why can it not sometimes be placed over the street, thereby forming an enclosure and a focal point? Perhaps the area left alongside the street might then become a plaza, thereby starting a whole new sequence of spaces. We need desperately more imagination with regard to the siting of our buildings. The tryanny of the endless street must end.

Yes, the architect's prime responsibility is to give visual delight; and the treatment of space is the prime determinant and the most important architectural measure of a culture. The public is confused as never before by just exactly the function of an architect, for we have gone through a long period where the specialist talked only of social responsibility, techniques, economy, the architect as a coordinator, etc. We have apologized for purely visual aspects; and indeed there has been little discussion about such matters even in our schools. This fact is demonstrated again by the difference between a drawing, a model, or a photograph and the actual appearance of so many of our buildings.

The conception is constantly discussed, but seldom visual perception. An architect should be concerned with how a building looks in the rain, or a summer's day, its profile on a misty day, the different treatment required for that which is close at hand versus that which is twenty stories removed, angles of vision, its symbolism and content. We are in a transition stage and our ideals of beauty are in a state of flux. We cannot agree on this or that specific treatment; but each can study and relate his efforts to principles which do not change.

An architect is not merely a beautifier. But our profession should and will die unless we produce that which meets man's highest aspirations.

EERO SAARINEN, FAIA

Bloomfield Hills, Michigan

A philosophy is based on a system of principles. The principles of architecture seem to have remained constant, but each age that has produced an architecture has emphasized some principles and neglected others. The Renaissance was aware of, and placed different emphasis on, certain principles than the Gothic period did. In that sense we can speak about the changing philosophy of architecture. But, within our own time, it is more a matter of expansion than change. We should talk about the growing or expanding philosophy, not the changing philosophy.

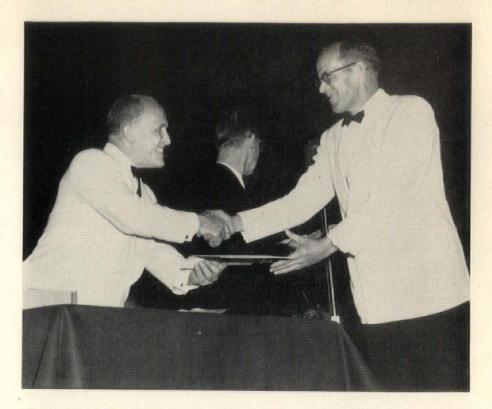
The basic principles of modern architecture that seem the most important and essential to me are these:

One: Each age must create its own architecture out of its own technology and one which is expressive of the spirit of its own time. This is a principle I learned early from my father and I think it is as true now as ever.

Two: Functional integrity. In the Twenties there was an over-emphasis on the principle of functionalism, that is, the belief that form could be found by strict adherence to function. This is seldom true, and we soon learned that functionalism was not and could not be the whole

(Continued on Page 12)

Florida's New A. I. A. Fellows



Sanford W. Goin, F.A.I.A., of Gainesville, Florida North Chapter, receives his Fllowship Award from President Clair Ditchy for Service to the Institute.



Marion Sims Wyeth, F.A.I.A., Palm Beach Chapter, is congratulated by Chancellor of Fellows Ralph Walker. His Fellowship was awarded on the basis of Design.

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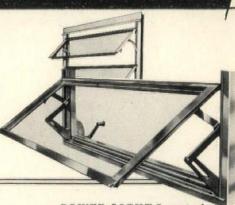
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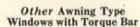
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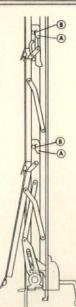
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Since it is virtually impossible for all vents in most awning type windows to be brought in at the same time, where there are no locking devices pulling in the vents, pressure must be exerted on the hinge points of those vents (see 1 and 2 on adjacent illustration) that are closed first in order to bring in the other vents. This excessive pressure will cause wear and tear on the hinge points and will throw the vents out of alignment. Minor adjustments can be made a few times, but ultimately it will be impossible because of the constant pressure on the hinge points and the limits of the adjustments to secure a permanent type closure.



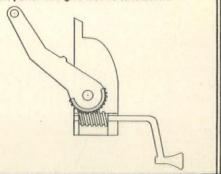
Ludman Auto-Lok MODEL B Window with Torque Bar

Showing all vents closed and locked, with fresh air night vent automatically left open. Torque bar operation is required only to bring in the bottom night vent. Keepers A engaging pin B on each vent eliminate the necessity for any pressure being exerted on the hinge points of all other vents, as occurs on other awning type windows, enabling Ludman Auto-Lok windows to last for the life of the building.

Ludman's MODEL B with torque bar operation Auto-Lok window, retains all the fundamental operating principles of the Auto-Lok Standard Model A window.

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Changing Philosophy

(Continued from Page 9)

story. But the principle of functional integrity seems to be one of the keystone principles of modern architecture. To me it is a principle that can never be violated. Architecture must be a servant to society.

Three: The structural principle. I rom as far back as I can remember in modern architecture, structural integrity and structural clarity were basic principles. In recent years, these principles have received a new impetus—the teachings of Viollet-le-Duc that have come to us through Peter Behrens and Mies van der Rohe say that not only should we be structurally honest, but that structure becomes a positive element when it is clearly expressed and that form should be directly created from it.

Four: Recognition of the importance of space as a primary architectural element and a new sense of space where space becomes more important than mass. The importance of this has gradually emerged; and it was not until recently that I realized the tremendous contribution made in indoor space by Frank Lloyd Wright.

These principles are not, of course, in themselves architecture. They are the moral code behind architecture—and a damned good moral code at that. They allow an infinite number of expressions; and out of them we can create beauty. They also suggest an infinite number of expansions: they can sustain a rich and growing vocabulary. Therefore, there seem to be a heterogeneous group of problems that each of us is concerned with. Some are aesthetic; some are practical. We examine these in the cold light of this moral code.

Now as I see it, modern architecture began about 60 years ago. Its basic principles were established early. We have been increasing our vocabulary ever since. We have now come to a point of maturity.

It looks on the surface as if we have really come to the finest and most interesting period of architecture. It sounds as if we should be very, very lucky. Is a great new flowering of architecture just around the corner? No, not necessarily. Somehow we must admit—not necessarily.

Is it the fault of the public which confuses the mediocre with the good and allows us to get away with murder? Is our society too materialistic to appreciate good architecture? Perhaps in part. But the largest blame must be placed on our profession.

There seems to be a lack of enthusiasm for architecture as an art within the profession. Architecture has become too much of a business—a big business. The architect is the salesman or so-called "practical man." He recognizes that what he sells needs design, but for this he hires a designer; just as the Kleenex or other manufacturer hires a designer to do his packaging for him.

Architecture has also become something looked upon as a fashion which must change from month to month. There is not enough awareness and dedication to the principles and their continuity. If we, as a generation, really would get down to work, keeping the continuity and the principles of architecture in mind, we, as a generation, would have a chance to do a great thing. We would finally be able to get this thing off the ground. Spirit, enthusiasm and dedication would finally make it fly.

BEN TENCH IS BETTER

Benmont Tench, Jr., F. A. A. legal counsel, is now walking with a cane. But he *is* walking after a seige in the hospital that laid him low for several weeks.

It all started with a minor, almost routine, operation to remove a small cyst on Ben's knee. But he didn't take kindly to the cutting. Complications set in. The good doctors

filled Ben full of penecillin. Ben didn't take kindly to that, either, and developed one of the finest cases of penecillin poisoning on record! The hospital released him on trial a couple of weeks ago after a slow and itchy cure.

But he still sports the cane. He may have it a long, long time. For the hobble that goes along with it could prove a mighty effective attention-getter in a court room!

REPORT ON ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION

Among the most significant of the Boston Convention's Committee reports, was that on Architectural Education. The subject of the report was also the subject of the first afternoon seminar session for which the Moderator was Carl Feiss, and the principal speakers, Professor Turpin C. Bannister, F.A.I.A., Dept of Architecture, University of Illinois and Dean William W. Wurster, F.A.I.A., School of Architecture, University of California.

The panel discussion centered largely around the final report of the Commission for the Survey of Architectural Registration. This Commission was appointed in 1949 as a result of a resolution adopted at the Houston Convention calling for a study of the mechanics of architectural registration—later expanded to include the related subjects of professional education and training.

Thus, the report offered at Boston is the result of almost continuous study during the past four and one-half years. It took the form of two printed volumes, which with text, tables, charts, and appendices, total some 500 pages and are available from the publishers, the Reinhold Publishing Company. Volume I is entitled The Architect at Mid-Century: Evolution and Achievement. Volume II is headed, Conversations Across the Nation. Funds needed for the monutmental task of research, compilation, editing and final presentation were made available to the Commission through grants from the Carneigie Corporation.

The importance of having such full documentation of facts relative to architectural education and professional practices can hardly be overestimated.

In view of the facts and conclusions contained in the two report volumes, it would be well if each Institute Chapter followed the recommendations of the panel moderator, Carl Feiss, and made the report the object of an intensive and thorough Chapter study.

The panel audience heard only a meager fraction of it. But it was enough to stir the minds and imaginations of all. Here are a few excerpts from Professor Bannister's address.

Overcrowding — Though urban population has grown 4-fold and production of goods and services has multiplied 7½ times since 1890, the number of architects has increased only 2.9 times. The 1950 ratio of 26.5 architects per 100,000 urban population was the lowest since 1880—and a 33 per cent decline from 1910.

"The report estimates that it the profession is only to hold its own, schools of architecture should enroll each year for the rest of the decade, 20 per cent more students than attended last year."

Professional Competence—This should be increased, the Commission believes, if the profession is to be able to meet its expanded opportunities. This calls not only for improvement of technical skills, but an enlarged "social understanding, intellectual insight, creative imagination and leadership."

The report calls for a broad program of organized architectural research coupled with a more complete system of professional education that would reach beyond school into active practice.

Professional Education — The report details a long series of recommendations dealing with recruitment of talented youth; with the revision and intensification of scholastic programs; with the establishment of new schools, new graduate study programs and a plan for a systematic experience training for professional candidates.

REGISTRATION—The need for more uniform and equitable licensing laws is emphasized and documented in the report. Part of the document deals with the subject of written examinations and includes a number of recommendations relative to the revision and improvement of tests.

The report urges that "a further concentrated effort be made to assemble the facts needed to determine whether these crucial tests have any real validity or reliability." Also, the Commission recommends "a study of existing national examining agencies in medicine and accounting with a view to developing a comparable plan for architecture."

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A Client Will Understand This

It's an accurately-scaled model, in full color, of the new Music School of the University of Miami. The architect is Robert M. Little, A.I.A. He is one of many architects I've served during my twenty years of experience in model building. They've found that models pay. Clients can see a design from all angles. Models bring understanding that a one-view drawing doesn't. And an understanding client is usually a happy one.

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QUOTES FROM MANAGEMENT

"It has always seemed to me that one distinction that the professional man bears is that he, unlike the workman or the salesman, is compelled to understand and to carry in his mind, what men have learned in the past about his particular field.

"He is, therefore, in a unique position to preserve the best of past experience and to relate it to what we are learning today in order to make a better world for tomorrow.

"The onrush of automation, of automatic devices, of atomic energy, is not crowding the human factor out of the picture. There must always be a man or woman to decide what the need is, and then to search for an answer. So must the professional man in his field of special knowledge continue the seach for means to advance and progress. Whether it be medicine, or the law, or architecture—this will always be true. In your profession, for example, I see the surge forward growing increasingly as the years spin out ahead.

"Every element of growth in this country is being translated into one form of structure or another—homes

for new families, schools for more children, factories for new products, churches for new communities. Growth is always translated into the need for new structures, and it is with structures that you are concerned.

"More specifically, the architect is needed to translate into reality in the individual home or building all new developments that are possible, such as air conditioning, for example. There is no question but that the desire to have, or the irritation in not having, all of the newest advancements in building focuses attention on the service that the architect provides.

"The time is at hand for those who guide community life—school boards, church groups, civic groups, hospital boards, tax payers associations, and professional groups—to insist upon excellence of design as well as upon economy of cost. Only outstanding design can assure permanent satisfaction and be a continuing inspiration to the community."

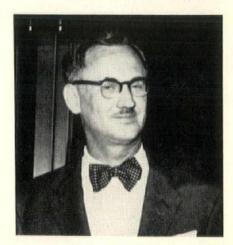
—From an address by
PAUL B. WISHART, President
Minneapolis-Honeywell
Regulator Company

MILLKEY NEW AIA DIRECTOR FOR SOUTH ATLANTIC REGION

Herbert C. Millkey of Atlanta, Ga., was one of four new regional directors named at Boston by the 86th AIA Convention. Others, all elected for a three-year term were: Donald Beach Kirby, San Francisco, Calif.; Frank McNett, Grand Island, Neb.; Albert S. Golemon of Houston, Texas.

Millkey succeeds G. Thomas Harmon whose term of office expired this year. As Regional Director for the South Atlantic area, Millkey's chief task will be the coordination of national AIA policies and programs with state and local chapter activities. Such laison work on a regional basis is now being eyed by AIA headquarters as an especially important link in the AIA organization chain.

The new director brings a well-rounded experience to his new post. Trained at the University of Cincinnati and at Yale University, he is a member of the firm of Willner and



Herbert C. Millkey

Millkey, of Atlanta, and has been associated with the teaching staff of Georgia Tech since 1947. A long-time member of the Georgia Chapter, he served as its president and director and has also served on Membership, Honor Awards and public Relations Committees of the Institute.



Forty foot span . . . double T . . . LEAP prestressed concrete roof slab being placed on Bank of Lakeland Building . . . Charles Johnson, Architect.



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NEED FOR NEW CONSTRUCTION IS GREATER THAN EVER

From a statement by WALTER W. SCHNEIDER, in charge of construction statistics, U. S. Department of Commerce, made at the 33rd Annual Spring Meeting of the Producers' Council, Boston, Mass.

Here are some long-term expansionary forces which assure an expanding volume of construction for many years to come.

Our population is increasing at an astonishing rate. Total births in 1953 were highest ever, about four million. Every year we're adding a state the size of Maryland!

We have more new families. Of an estimated 37 million married couples living together in 1953, over half were married in the last 13 years. Not only are more people getting married, they're having more children.

People are living longer. By 1960 people over 65 will number 15½ million. With pension plans and social security, old people are more active, have more money to spend, want homes of their own.

People have more leisure, travel

more, earn more. Spending power is now over five times that of 1940 and after discounting for inflation will buy more than twice as much.

We now have 40 million high school graduates, compared with 25 million in 1940.

Education is raising standards of living, which means better housing.

America is going suburban. In the 12 largest metropolitan areas, 72 percent of the 1940 to 1950 growth was in suburbs.

These economic pressures are creating needs—and satisfaction of those needs will sustain the construction industry.

We will need to expand our school facilities greatly. There are now almost 70 percent more children under five than in 1940. More and better highways are urgently needed. Motor vehicles are up 72 percent over 1940. Mounting public opinion will force action to relieve congestion.

We need to rebuild or remodel a lot of our housing. Fifty percent of our homes are now over 30 years old. City slums need replacement with modern housing.

More civilian hospitals must be built. Four million people in 41 states lack adequate hospital facilities.

We must continue to modernize industry's plants and equipment. Rapid technological progress makes it obsolete and too expensive to operate.

In summary, we have the potential. If we use our ingenuity and our drive, with God's help, we can turn these potentials into realities.

Volume of Contract Awards Reflects Confidence

Optimism regarding the architect's position, at least for the immediate future, was expressed by the A. I. A. Board of Directors in their first report to the 86th Annual Convention held in Boston.

"In general the outlook for the profession continues firm," the Board's report stated. "Architectural activity remains at a high level in most parts of the nation.

"Schools are leading all building types in all 12 A. I. A. regions, with commercial work in second place in nine areas. Religious work, including parochial schools, is a major building type in more than half the regions and is second or third in volume in several areas.

"Residential and industrial work follow, while hospitals and Governmental work have dropped behind almost everywhere."

Reflecting the Board's convictions was the announcement of contract awards in May for future construction in the 37 eastern states (including Florida) made during the Convention by the F. W. Dodge Corporation and characterized by Vice-Chairman Thomas S. Holden as "phenomenal."

"The May total was the highest monthly total in the 63-year history of the Dodge corporation." Mr. Holden commented. "And I'm speaking only of normal, run-of-the-mill construction committments without the abnormally large Energy Commission projects that swelled some monthly totals to extraordinary size.

"On this basis, May was seven per

cent ahead of the second biggest month, October, 1953. And there were no exceptionally big projects to swell the May totals."

Dollar volume of the huge May total was almost two billion dollars—14 per cent ahead of April, this year, and 20 per cent ahead of May 1953. Holden emphasized that these figures referred to committments for future work, indicating work to be in progress for months ahead.

"This volume is particularly significant," he said. "Because it indicates the great confidence of people who have made enormous committments for construction investment. One underlying reason for the continued high level of construction volumes is wider use of the skill of the architect."

SLUM CLEARANCE

It's needed everywhere; and the answer is not so much new housing, as more and better rehabilitation.

Rapid growth of slums in all major cities throughout the country is whittling down the nation's investment in housing faster than new homes can be built.

That was the substance of a statement before the Producers' Council meeting in Boston made by G. Yates Cook, Director of Departmental Rehabilitation of the National Association of Home Builders. Slums, he said, are growing fast because of inability or unwillingness on the part of citizens and city fathers alike to recognize the fact — and to do something about the situation.

"Conditions in every major city—including the nation's Capital—are almost beyond belief." Cook stated during the talk illustrated by slides of slum areas in Dallas, Washington, New Orleans and Baltimore. "They are largely caused by disregard of good maintenance procedures by owners and by lax enforcement of health and building regulations on the part of city administrations.

"The result is progressive deterioration of areas and a reduction of property values that seem to make expenditures for improvement uneconomic. The truth is that only through upkeep operations to prevent such deterioration — and such rehabilitation programs once slum conditions have started — can the movement of slum areas throughout our cities be halted."

Cook said he was convinced that elimination of slum areas was not merely a question of tearing down obsolete buildings and constructing new housing.

"Many times," he declared, "This only results in spreading the very condition that new buildings are designed to clear up. Displaced families will move into any quarters at hand; and the usual overcrowding that results will inevitably bring on slum conditions."

"The real answer to the slum question," he added. "Is primarily

Miami Producers' Council Elects New Officers



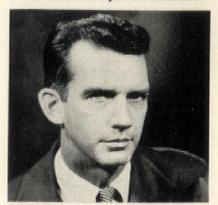
PRESIDENT: Frank R. Goulding



VICE-PRES.: Gosper W. Sistrunk



SECRETARY: Frederic H. Smith



TREASURER: Otis E. Dunan

At their regular monthly meeting, June 22, members of the Miami Chapter of the Producers' Council, Inc., elected new officers. They are: President, Frank R. Goulding, Aluminum Company of America; Vicepresident, Gosper W. Sistrunk, Sistrunk, Inc.; Secretary, Frederick H. Smith, Roddis Company; and Treasurer, Otis E. Dunan, Dunan Brick Yards, Inc. Plans for the year will be announced in July.

one of planning on an overall basis that will provide as much for the maintenance of zoning codes and a continuing program of building upkeep as it does for strict adherance to the spirit as well as the letter of local health and building codes.

"The immediate improvement of slum conditions wherever found is largely a matter of rehabilitation of individual properties — preferably on a neighborhood basis. That this can be done has been evidenced in such cities as Baltimore, Philadelphia and Dallas. But it requires the arousal of civic consciousness of the problem, first. And it also requires the interested and intense activities of every element of the construction field, including designers, material suppliers, financing agencies and the building trades."

NEW AGC CHAPTERS

The Florida State Council of the Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., recently announced the formation of two new AGC Chapters, bringing to eight the number of local AGC organizations in Florida.

One of the new groups is at Panama City. It will be known as The Florida Gulw Coast Chapter, AGC. It was started with nine charter members headed by Harry Eaton as President. The other, currently designated as the Tallahassee Chapter, numbers 12 charter members.

This brings membership of the AGC in Florida to 161, not counting Associate Members. Including these membership would number above 200.

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Chapter News & Notes -

FLORIDA NORTH CHAPTER

Chapter representatives to the South Atlantic Regional Conference held in Savannah in May were Sanford W. Goin, William T. Arnett and John L. R. Grand. The same trio represented the Chapter at the A.I.A. Convention at Boston.

Miss Cora Lea Wells, of St. Augustine, was awarded the Florida North Chapter A.I.A. Scholarship at the University of Florida. The award, based on scholarship and general fitness for professional responsibilities, is given annually by the Chapter to encourage the study of architecture.

The August meeting of the Chapter will be an all-the-family affair—a picnic outing at Gold Head State Park. Al Chapter members are urged to attend and to bring along the wife and youngsters. It will be a day of all fun—and the committee has promised fun for all, all day.

The Chapter is happy to announce the following new members and to welcome them:

REGISTERED ASSOCIATE MEMBERS: James E. Shelley; David P. Reeves.

Associate Members: Robert L. Hare; William J. Webber; Ceil B. Burns; Burton S. Yolen; Constantine L. Lnonis; and John M. Marion.

JUNIOR ASSOCIATE MEMBERS: Richard W. Pearson, Jr.; Norman E. Washer; Theron R. VanSickler.

FLORIDA SOUTH CHAPTER

Attendance at regular monthly dinner meetings of the Chapter is now uniformly good. Partly that is due to a series of planned programs about which all members receive plenty of notice. But, in the opinion of Chapter officers, it is also due in large part to the fact that dinner

REMINDER—SERVICE IS A TWO-WAY STREET

With this issue the FAA'S Official Journal becomes a full-sixed, regularly-issued publication. It will come to you monthly with the new publication date the first of each month.

As its new name implies, THE FLORIDA ARCHITECT is dedicated to the service of the entire architectural profession in Florida. It will be edited primarily as a professional journal. But to serve all FAA members and all AIA Chapters, it should contain news of professional activities in every section of the State.

This can be done if readers, correspondents and Chapter officers will help. How? By telling the Editor what's happening locally, what's being planned, what's being talked about—on any subject of orchitectural interest.

Thus your FLORIDA ARCHI-TECT will become not only a news medium to keep architects informed of FAA affairs, but also a forum for the discussion of professional problems, and a sounding board for the expression of professional opinion and progressive ideas.

meetings are prepaid by all members with Chapter dues.

Both dues and meeting expenses are adjusted to the individuals ability-to-pay—and collected in advance. The result is that any member who doesn't attend a regularly scheduled evening meeting, loses a good time and the price of a good dinner.

Another result is a more regular and fuller attendance of younger men. As pointed out by Edwin T. Reeder, Chapter president, any Chapter's young members offer the greatest potential—yet usually have the leanest purse. This scheme makes every one equal at a Chapter dinnertable.

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the Florida Association of Architects shall be to unite the architectural profession within the State of Florida to promote and forward the objectives of the The American Institute of Architects; to stimulate and encourage continual improvement within the profession; to cooperate with the other professions; to promote and participate in the matters of general public welfare, and represent and act for the architectural profession in the State; and to promote educational and public relations programs for the advancement of the profession.

LEGAL LOOPHOLE

From L. Alex Hatton of Orlando (Central Chapter) comes the following information that will be of interest to architects in every city:

"Our local Association of architects, Orange County Architects Association, endeavored to have the Orlando City Council pass an ordinance requiring services of a registered architect for all commercial structures with an area of 1200 or more square feet in addition to buildings for public assemblage.

"We failed in our attempt. However, we did obtain an addition to our local building code which requires the signature and address of the person responsible for a design on each set of plans and specifications submitted for a building permit. We had little trouble obtaining this provision. The reason for the signatures is obvious.

"I would like to bring out a point that might prove helpful to architects in communities now using the code published by the Southern Building Code Congress. Articles 106.1 (a) and (b) both include the words "... other pertinent laws." In Orlando the City Attorney had ruled that these words included our State architectural law. So, as the code is now written, it was necessary for all drawings submitted to the building inspector to be prepared in accordance with our State law.

"When this was brought out before the City Council, the local code was revised to omit the words "... laws or." This, of course, had the effect of bringing our local situation back to the same place as before. But the provision relative to signatures that was made part of the ordinance will be beneficial."

OFFICE CHANGES

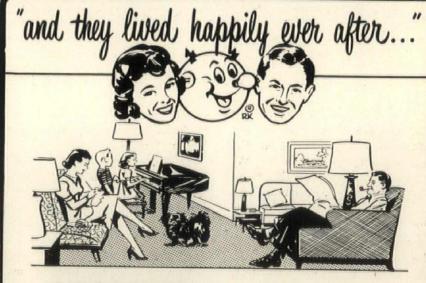
In Miami, Thomas J. Madden, Jr., has moved his office to a new address at 2344 Biscayne Boulevard. In Miami Beach, Robert E. Baxter has joined the firm of Henry Hohauser and Associates. James L. Deen has removed his offices to 110 Ponce de Leon Boulevard. Coral Gables.

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BECAUSE -

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Pictured at A.I.A.'s 86th Annual Convention in Boston's Hotel Statler are some of Florida's delegation. Seated, left to right: Robert E. Hansen, Ft. Lauderdale; Franklin O. Adams, Tampa; Sanford W. Goin, Gainesville; Robert Fitch Smith, Miami. Standing: Frederick W. Kessler, Palm Beach; Maurice E. Holley, Palm Beach; Morton T. Ironmonger, Ft. Lauderdale; C. Her-

rick Hammond, Delray Beach; Paul E. Kohler, Jr., Palm Beach. Others who attended included Miss Marion Manley, Robert M. Little and Edwin T. Reeder, all of Miami; William B. Harvard, St. Petersburg; Marion Sims Wyeth, Palm Beach; William T. Arnett and John L. R. Grand, both of Gainesville. Most of these attended sessions throughout the convention.

New Fund Raising Campaign For Research

A million dollar drive to expand applied research in architecture and allied fields was announced at the Boston convention by Douglas W. Orr, F.A.I.A., president of the American Architectural Foundation, Inc. The drive will continue during the summer and fall months with the objective of realizing \$1,000,000.

The fund-raising campaign will be directed to individual architects throughout the country. Management of the Foundation hopes that each will contribute at least \$100 to further the research work of the organization through the A.I.A. This work will involve a vigorous program of technical and economic investigation in the fields of schools, hospitals and housing.

The A.A.F. president emphasized the present lack of architectural research and the comparative need for it during his announcement of the current fund campaign.

"Architecture," he said, "Is in danger of falling behind other professional fields unless we expand our program of technical research to include new materials, new methods and new fields of construction."

He cited the research programs now being undertaken by the medical profession and by many organizations in the manufacturing field as an illustration of his point.

"With millions being expended in a wide range of research fields," he continued, "It is only logical that architects should themselves investigate how new facts and procedures may best be applied to the fields of design and construction. We, the architects of the country, are being charged with responsibility for continuing the progress of design. What will we be designing and building in 1975? Only research can supply the answer."

The current fund-raising campaign will get underway during July when chairmen will be appointed in each A.I.A. district. In early August it is planned that campaign chairmen will be appointed in each A.I.A. chapter to to organize local teams to solicit each individual architect.

Most of the money collected during the campaign will be invested and proceeds from investments used to sponsor projects by the Education and Research Committee of the A.I.A. Some of the funds, however, will be held in escrow as the basis for financing future drives to support the Foundation from sources outside the architectural profession.

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